

ROADSIDE SKETCHES.

Picturesque Byways in the Region of Rock Creek.

SOME HISTORIC POINTS.

Quiet Nooks Around Klingle Bridge-The Place Where Fulton Tried His Bost-Joel

A TRAMP TO NAVAL OBSERVATORY, Tunlaw Heights, Oak View, Rosemont, &c. Observatory byroad, thence to Wisconsin avenue, to Woodley road, to Klingle road, to Linnean Hill road, to Mount Pleasant, to Wash-Condition of the roads-With the exception

of Observatory byroad and Klingle road, which ere rather rough, the condition of the roads in Moving out Massachusetts avenue northwest

and crossing Florida avenue (old Boundary street) you enter historic Kalorama Heights. But there is very little now to remind one of the Kalorama of the past. The ground is completely transformed. Previous to the extension of streets through this ground it was delightfully picturesque, being a heavy wood of majestic trees of various species, the oak pre-Old Kalorama Heights was once the property

of the Washington family and later the home of Joel Barlow, patriot, poet, philosopher and diplomat. The old mansion, which was torn down in 1888 in the process of street extension, stood to the north of R street about 100 yards west of Florida avenue. The lodge stood in the southwest angle formed by the crossing of those streets and was not removed until 1890. Mr. Barlow was a regal entertainer, and his Mr. Barlow was a regal entertainer, and his attractive home was the scen; of many a brilliant gathering of the leading characters of the time. It was here that Robert Fulton, while a guest of Mr. Barlow, prepared his model of the Clermont, his first steamboat, and successfully tested it in Rock creek yonder, at Lyon's mill dam, near the point where the Avenue bridge will cross the stream.



At Florida and Massachusetts avenues, in the outhwest angle, stands a brick mausoleum. closed by a wooden fence, which contains the semains of the following persons: Joel Barlow and his wife, and his wife's brother. Abraham Baldwin: Col. George Bomford, U. S. A., his wife and son, and Henry Baldwin, once a just-ice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It also once contained the remains of Commolore Decatur (subsequently removed to Phila-delphia), who was mortally wounded in a duel with Commodore Barron at Bladensburg in

In the north end of the tomb are inserted two tablets, which contain appropriate inscrip-tions. The march of improvement is now

building is known as the main transit building. The tower is 320 feet above the level of the Potomac, being the most elevated position in the group of buildings. Next to this building on the west is the great equatorial building, with large dome for the principal instruments. North of the last named building, in order North of the last named building, in order named, from east to west, are the east transit, observer's, clock, observer's and west transit buildings. The prime vertical building is directly north of the clock building.

The stone used in the buildings comes from Westchester county, New York, and is known as Tuckaber marble.

Tuckahoe marble.

Work on the buildings was commenced in November, 1888. The contract calls for their completion in October, 1891, and it is believed that they will be finished by that time. They are to cost \$307,801. Mr. Richard M. Hunt of New York is the architect, and the work of construction has been superintended first by Mr. Wm. H. Grant and latterly by Mr. Harry E.

The ground upon which the buildings stand is elevated 280 feet above tide level and is in latitude 38° 55′ 17.″ longitude 77° 04′. The tract contains seventy acres and was purchased by the government in 1881 from Mrs. Barber of Georgetown for \$63,000. The old Barber mansion stands north of the new build-

Continuing by way of Observatory lane, which is entered west of the buildings, less than a quarter of a mile brings you to Wisconsin avenue. This is a pleasant piece of roadway, being shaded all the way by fine old forest trees. Entering the avenue turn to the right. Less than a half mile will bring you to Woodley road at Oak View, which take to the right. Continue along this road for half a mile, when Kiingle road is taken to the left, which carries you to the Linnean Hill road at Rosemont. The Klingle road is hilly, with a rough, gravelly surface (now being improved, however.) and passes through most charming forest glens. The road is shaded by a variety of fine trees oak, chestnut, maple, beech, poplar, &c. A small stream—Birch brook—babbles along its southern side, the banks being abundantly supplied with wild flowers, ferns and shrubs. This road is the dividing line between the Zoological and Rock Creek parks. The iron bridge of the Rock Creek electric railroad spans it about half a mile west of Rock creek. On

in its agony into a foam, its head and long sword appearing above a wave, while its large round eyes were ablaze with fury. It made a ferocious dash at the boat, nearly upsetting it. Meanwhile Mottini had secured an old harpoon and, standing amidship, awaited another attack. We had not long to wait. Suddenly the boat was struck fairly on the bow and was raised out of the water, sliding down the fish's back as the shining monster rose like a shot from the water, nearly upsetting us.

"For fully five minutes the fish circled about the boat, which Pino was trying his utmost to pull into shore. The fish gathered itself for another attack, and as it passed the side of the boat Mottini sank his harpoon fully ten inches into its back. The fish swam a short distance away and sank beneath the surface, its course being marked by a streak of blood as it flowed from the two wounds. the left as Klingle bridge is approached Rich-mond byroad is passed, leading up through the woods to Richmond Park. A light buggy from the two wounds.
"While we were waiting for another oppor-Looking northward as you cross the bridge ver Rock creek the old Klingle brick mansion while we were waiting for another oppor-tunity to jab the monster Mottini noticed his head appear above the water on the port side of the boat. This time it dived again, and struck the boat a terrific blow just at the water line, is seen on an elevated piece of ground. The handsome frame house of Mr. Page occupies a prominent site on Rosemont Heights, east of

and overlooking the bridge. The scenery here is charming and one reluctantly leaves it.

Reaching Linnean Hill road you move to the right and are soon at Mount Pleasant, where 16th street is taken for home.

At the bridge you also passed on the left Nourse road, which runs in a westerly course along the valley of Crab Apple brook, through Richmond Park, and enters Wisconsin avenue a little south of Tenleytown.

To one afoot or in the saddle Locust path presents a most inviting variation to the pleasures of the Massachusetts avenue end of this exercision. Take the path at the mouth of Observatory byroad and move to the right along the fence for a hundred yards or so, when you strike Locust brook, a rippling stream, with a rocky bottom. The path follows the course of the stream for half a mile, when it bears to the place of the path at the mouth of the stream for half a mile, when it bears to the place of the place of the path at the mouth of the stream for half a mile, when it bears to the place of the boat. This time it dived again, and struck it be boat a terrific blow just at the water line, its long task or sword penetrating the planks as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was chough they were paper. Pino was heard to scream as though they were paper. Pino was chough the beat a terrific blow justs at the boat a terrific blow justs at the boat a terrific blow justs stream for half a mile, when it bears to the left, thence winding around the hillsides to where Massachusetts avenue enters Wisconsin avenue. A couple of old worn fences are enasion little inconvenience.

This path makes a very pleasant walk. It is shaded all the way, its entire length being through a dense forest of noble trees, which is a part of the observatory tract. The surface of he ground is rolling, presenting many rich cenes. Many varieties of ferns are found in tive now cause us to read passages of standard literature with a guffaw. The word "imp" was

TO KLINGLE BRIDGE AND RICHMOND PARK Route—Take Linnean Hill road at the west end of Park street, Mount Pleasant; thence to that on Parnasso dwell?" Over many a grave Klingle road, to Nourse road, to Richmond by-road, to Klingle road, to Linnean Hill road, to

city. Condition of the roads: With the excep Condition of the roads: With the exception of the Nourse road, which is very bad, the roads of this excursion are fairly good.

Taking Linnean Hill road at the west end of Park street, Mount Pleasant, proceed along said road to its junction with the Klingle road at Rosemont. Following the Klingle road a quarter of a mile brings you to Klingle bridge Opening an old dictionary at random one day my eye happened to fall on the word "tragedy." A note explained that it comes from a Greek word which means "a goat song," because the oldest tragedies were exhibited when a goat was sacrified or given as a prize to the best actor. The word "infant" means literally "not speaking." "Have you a ping dog? Did over Rock creek. As you near the bridge



FULTON'S POND.

more trees.

About three blocks northwest of Logan Cirabout three block ine dividing Kalorama and Lanier Heights, the latter now extending to Sock creek on the north.

Oak Hill cemetery will be observed on the left as you progress along the avenue. Mr. El-

verson's cottage, with its red roof and porch, on the hill west of the creek, presents a pretty appearance through a vista in the trees.

Arriving at the creek, at your feet is Fulton pond, before referred to. The want of a bridge at this point obliges one to move a short distance the right should be the common to the right should be the common to th pond, before referred to. The want of a bridge at this point obliges one to move a short distance to the right, where you cross by a private bridge. The erection of a bridge across the creek at Massachusetts avenue, as well as the opening up of the thoroughfare to Wisconsin avenue and beyond, are contemplated at an early day. In the meantime, and until the improvements are accomplished, excursionists may use Observatory byroad and Locust path, both of which will be found charming in the

ceed across the open field in a northwesterly direction to the mouth of Observatory byroad at the edge of the woods. Entering this road,

THE OBSERVATORY BUILDINGS.

During the civil war the Barlow mansion was high ground to the right is quite conspicuous need by the government for a smallpox From the bridge looking north the old Klingh brick mansion is visible on the height overlook-ing the stream. The land in the vicinity once

West of Logan Circle, under the hill, on Bock creek, is Lyon's mill, a popular place with the farmers in the olden days. The mill is not now operated. The exterior of the old building has a dilapidated appearance, but the interior is better preserved, the machinery being all in position. The water wheel is protected by an inclosed shed, which appears in the foreground of the accompanying illustration. At the east end of the building are a number of giant sycamore trees. this notable that the severest earthquakes in this country have all occurred in the low-lying regions. Within historic times, at least, our country has had only one series of earthquakes deserving to rank in the first class. That was the series of shocks in the Mississippi valley a little below the junction of that river with the Ohio from 1811 to 1813. The Charleston earth-



About a quarter of a mile west of Klin

GATHERED BY DEATH.

Returning homeward, take the Richmond byroad, which is entered a hundred yards or east of the tower. This road winds through so east of the tower. This road winds through the woods along the top of the ridge, and at many points good views are presented. A mile from your starting point the road forks, the left fork leading down the northern side of the ridge to the Nourse road, while the right fork runs along the wooded ridge, entering Klingle road a hundred yards west of Klingle bridge. Follow the latter to the bridge, from which retrace your steps homeward by the route followed at the beginning of the excursion.

Instead of returning by way of Linnean Hill road and Mt. Pleasant, the Woodley road route may be taken. Three Notable Persons About Whose Lives Many Memories Cluster. PRESIDENT POLK'S WIDOW

Incidents Connected With Her Husband's Ad road and Mt. Pleasant, the Woodley road route may be taken.

The Nourse road occupies low ground, between two ridges, and excepting the eastern end is not remarkably attractive.

The scenery of Richmond byroad is quite inviting, but its existence is daily threatened by advancing "improvements." It has a good hard level surface its entire length. The south fork, which leads to the Klingle road is not very well defined at places, but a light carriage can get through without any trouble.

Taken all together this makes a very pleasant excursion for one afoot or on horseback. It leads through secluded, unfrequented places, and presents a variety of scenery—wild wood, meadow and cultivated field. There are many bypaths and trails through the woods, which afford a good opportunity to pleasantly divertione's steps from the more frequented avenues. The section is rich in botanical wealth.

George Simmons.

GEORGE SIMMONS.

BATTLING WITH A SWORDFISH.

in Adventure of Three Fishermen Outsid

the Golden Gate.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

A huge swordfish and three fishermen had

terrible encounter outside the Golden Gate,

opposite Point Reyes, early yesterday morning,

during which Franc Pino, one of the fishermen.

was severely wounded. The crew consisted of

Franc Pino, Pietro Mottini and Joseph Cour-

pinani, which latter gives the following de-

scription of the encounter and the manner in

"We left North Beach at 3 a.m. and pulled

our boat around to the Point Reyes fishing

grounds and were engaged in hauling the nets

about 300 yards from shore. There was quite a heavy swell, although the sea was not what

might be called rough.

"Suddenly there appeared about twenty-five yards from the port bow the huge black dorsal in of a swordfish. It remained in sight be-

in of a swordfish. It remained in sight be-tween the crests of two waves only an instant, reappearing again, coming directly toward the boat. I warned my companions and arming myself with a large boat hook, awaited the on-slaught. The black fin next appeared near the bow of the boat, where I was standing, and aiming a blow at the fish I sank the point of the hook to the hilt in its back. The monster lashed about with its tail, churning the water in its agony into a foam, its head and long sword appearing above a wave, while its large

Pino's wound is dangerous; the arteries are severed and it will be almost a miracle if his

USE OF WORDS.

Some Expressions Which Have a Different

Meaning Now From Their First Sense.

Many words once written with dignified m

once a term of high honor. But how now

of the old French nobles may be read the line.

"Here lies that noble imp." A sacred poem, written by Gascoigne three centuries ago, be-

gins a stately address to the posterity of Abra-

ham with the words, "O Abraham's brats."

"not speaking." "Have you a pug dog? Did you ever think his face looks like that of a mon-

key?" The monkey he most resembles is the pug-monkey, which gets its name from Pug or Puck, as Shakespeare writes—the sprite of mis-

Canter is an abbreviated form of Canterbury

canter is an appreviated form of Canterbury gallop, so called because pilgrims to Canterbury rode at the pace of a moderate gallop. A grocer, so says the dictionary, was originally one who sold by the gross. A "grenade" derives its name from its shape, which resembles a pomegranate. A "biscuit" means "twice baked,"

because, according to military practice, the bread or biscuits of the Romans were twice

prepared in the ovens. Did you ever notice the leaves of the dandelion? They are said to resemble, in form and size, the tooth of the lion, and so the French call it the dent de lion, and we, "the dandelion."

and we, "the dandelton."

The pope was formerly called "the pape," which means the same as "papa," or father. Vinegar comes from two Latin words, vin and acer, meaning "vine" and "sour." Those are

only a few of the many curious and interesting

The earthquake on the lower Colorado river,

says the New York Sun, is reported to have

greatly changed the topography of that region. It is notable that the severest earthquakes in

quake was more noticeable because it resulted in a considerable loss of life and enormous de

ill a considerable loss of life and enormous de-struction of property; but if the New Madrid earthquake of the Mississippi had occurred in these days, when the country is well inhabited and many buildings have been reared, its re-sults would have been even more disastrous than those of the Charleston shocks.

An area of about 5,000 square miles subsided

An area of about 5,000 square mines subsided for an average distance of ten feet, so that the region was completely submerged, the waters of the river below flowing back into it, forming a large lake that still exists. The inhabitants had to flee to the higher lands, where the

tants had to flee to the higher lands, where the government gave them new pre-emption claims. Large flasures were opened in the earth, and the people wepe so fearful of being engulfed in these crevices that they felled trees across them at right angles, and upon this foundation raised places of refuge.

It is not unlikely that the same cause which probably produced the New Madrid earthquakes is also responsible for the recent convulsion on the lower Colorado. Both occurred in river valleys. It is well known that in the wanderings of a river over its valley lakes are sometimes formed and in the course of ages they become filled with vegetation, are finally covered with earth deposits and all traces of the lake disappear. During the decay of the vegetation a hollow is formed, which in time collapses under pressure of the weight above, producing serious disturbances. This is believed to be the explanation of the greatest of our earthquake troubles in New Madrid county.

brat being then a word of stately meaning.

eg should be saved.

From the Irish Times.

which Pino received his wound:

ministration and Her Residence in Washington-George Jones and His Brilliant Partner, Henry J. Raymond. Written for The Evening Star. DEATH HAS GATHERED INTO ITS FOLD

Mr. Lowell, Mr. Jones of the New York Times and Mrs. James K. Polk. The first of these. Mr. Lowell, had a reputation which made his name honored on both sides of the Atlantic and Mr. Jones leaves a monument in the great paper he established more enduring than mar-ble or bronze. Mrs. Polk by many of our older citizens will

be mourned, as the memory of her is endeared to them by her long residence here, even before she became the occupant of the Executive Mansion, over which she presided with a dignity and grace which made the four years o the administration of Mr. Polk memorable. Mr. Polk was not a genial man, and he came into office with all the bitterness engendered by a severe contest, conducted, as it was claimed by the whigs, in a manner which left a rankling soreness on the defeated. The Mexican war which followed so soon after his inauguration, and the partisan conduct which arrayed the leading whigs against it rendered the President

leading whigs against it rendered the President for the time being very unpopular.

The one peculiarity of Washington social life is the utter absence of political strife, which never enters it. The usual courtesies of the Executive Mansion were extended to both friends and foes of the administration in Congress, and the dignity with which Mrs. Polk presided over the presidential mansion and her tact and kindness did much to remove the animosities engendered by the political conanimosities engendered by the political contentions on the floor of Congress. The administration of Mr. Polk was one of the most pure, and was free from the scandals which have since been so frequent. Mr. Polk himself was so conscientious as to refuse, even as a trustee of an estate, to deal in government securities. In Mr. Corcoran's "Legacy of a Grandfather" a letter is published from Mr. Polk declining to receive an advance which the United States bonds had obtained since his purchase of them, requesting that the amount he paid only be transferred to some other security, as he doubted the propriety of dealing in government bonds while holding the office of President, though it was for an estate of which he was trustee. MR. POLK'S CABINET.

He was a partisan, however, in the strictest sense of the word, as was evidenced by his appointments made in the army during the war. His cabinet was a very able one—Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State: Robert J. Walker. Secretary of the Treasury; Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War; George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy (when he was appointed minister to England John Y. Mason of Virginia, who had been At-John 1. Mason of Virginia, who had been Attorney General, succeeded him); Cave Johnson, Postmaster General, one of the bitterest opponents of the Morse telegraph appropriations; Judge Clifford of Maine, Attorney General (succeeded by Isaac Toucey of Connecticut when Judge Clifford was appointed to the Supreme bench). The administration was a stormy one, as the whige in both houses of Congress fough as the whigs in both houses of Congress fought it at every step. When an appropriation was recommended of \$2,000,000, to be used by the President "for securing peace," it was loaded with amendments, among them the celebrated Wilmot proviso. The resolution was defeated, Wilmot proviso. The resolution was defeated, but at the next session it was renewed and passed for \$3,000,000, but with the Wilmot proviso. The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Mr. Marcy caused a good deal of excitement throughout the country, and when Jefferson Davis became Secretary of War the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the department was conducted with even more venom. Mr. Polk was not a man of social nature, but the hospitality of the Executive Mansion was in a great measure dispensed by the private secretary of the President, his nephew, Mr. J. Knox Walker, one of the most popular men who ever held the position. The mention of his name recalls that brilliant set of men who made the social life of Washington so enjoyable made the social life of Washington so enjoyable for years before and after the Mexican warfor years before and after the Mexican war-Beverly Tucker, Jonah Hoover, Albert Pike, Robert W. Johnson, Harry Edmundson of Vir-ginia, Presley Ewing of Kentucky, Arnold Har-ris, Barton Key, Hugh Caperton, Dick Wal-lach, Walter Lenox and a host of others of like genial proclivities. Col. Wm. H. Polk was the very opposite of his distinguished brother. He was full of humor and seemed to see life only through that medium. The whig party in that day was in its zenith and Washington was a stronghold of the whigs, but politics neve interfered with our social life.

Mrs. Polk came to Washington with her dis tinguished husband at a very early period, for Mr. Polk entered Congress as early as 1825, and remained continuously until 1839, and during those years Mrs. Polk accompanied him. The death of Mrs. Polk leaves only Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield as survivors of the ladies of the White House, if, as I think, Mrs.

Tyler is dead.
The success of the whig party, with Gen. Taylor as their standard bearer, made the usual changes in the official life of Washington. The military element was in the ascendant. Fresh from the victorious fields of Mexico, the city was crowded with expectants of office and was crowded with expectants of office and emoluments. Little more than a brief year had elapsed and again the country was called on to lament the death of the President. The incoming of the new administration of Mr. Fillmore brought another element, and although the effects of these successive changes, in the brief space of eighteen months, were visible in the official circles, the social life of Washington recognized only the duty of hospitality, which in those days obliterated all political differences.

GEORGE JONES AND HENRY J. BAYMOND. The death of Mr. George Jones of the New York Times recalls his brilliant editorial partner, Henry J. Raymond, whose great ability and capacity for literary labor made the paper from its beginning a power in the political field. I knew Mr. Raymond for several years before his death, and, like all who knew him, es-teemed him very highly. His magnetism was very great and the friends he had once made never left him. but the more they saw of him the more endeared he became to them. On the evening of the first battle of Bull Run Mr. Raymond was among the very first I saw from the field. He fushed to his room at Willard's and I followed him and from him leafned of the complete rout of the Union forces. He excused himself as being desirous of getting "his matter off," but when I told him he would not be allowed to send anything by mail or telegraph he was astounded, and said it could not be so. I said: "We have received orders to send no uspers by mail nor telegraph any war news." only a few of the many curious and interesting things I found in my afternoon's search in the old dictionary. When you are at a loss for something to do follow my example and you will be surprised at the many bits of informa-tion you can pick up in a little time. no papers by mail nor telegraph any war news."
"Who gave such orders?" he exclaimed.
"The order we received came from the War

hurriedly to go to the President's house, and let me saw him no more that night. Mr. Greely in his "Great Conflict" says a victory was cele-brated all over the loyal states, while Washing-ton was crowded with the defeated and demor-

alized army. A NOTABLE GATHERING I next saw Mr. Raymond, except casual social meetings, at Philadelphia at the National Union convention held August 14, 1866, where, as one of the ecretaries of the convention and as the chairman of the committee on resolutions, I was brought into close relations with him. He drew up the resolutions and platform which were adopted by the convention. This was the first convention held since the close of the war and representatives from all the states were present. The most distinguished democrats, republicans and conservatives were members of this convention. Gov. Tilden was chairman of the and conservatives were members of this convention. Gov. Tildon was chairman of the committee on credentials. Gen. Dix was made temporary chairman and Mr. J. R. Doolittle president. Judge Sanford E. Church was a member of the committee on resolutions. Vallandigham was refused a seat in the convention, and after a brief contest in the committee on credentials he withdrew. Fernando and Ben Wood and Sam Cox were in Philadelphia, but took no part in the convention. It was a noble took no part in the convention. It was a noble gathering. From New York, Gov. Tilden, Sar ford E. Church, Henry J. Raymond, Gor John A. Dix and Judge C. P. Daly. From Massachusetts, Robert W. Winthrop, Charles.

Vickers, Gov. Thomas G. Pratt and J. L. Ridgelev represented Maryland. From Virginia, Wm. C. Rives, Thomas J. Flourney, Alex. H. H. Stuart and Edgar Snowden. Jas. L. Orr, Gov. Perry, J. S. Manning, from South Carolina. Alex. H. Stephens, Linton Stephens, Hershal V. Johnson and Gen. Gordon from Georgia. John Forsyth. Senator Fitzpatrick. George H. Houston, Gov. Parsons and C. C. Langdon of Alabama. From Louisiana, Randall Hunt, Gov. Mouton, Gen. Dick Taylor, Alex. Walker, Cuthbert Bullett and A. M. Holbrook of the Picayune. President Burnett, Senator Coke and Mr. Culbertson from Texas. From Tennessee. A. O. P. Nicholson. W. B. Campbell and Neil Brown. From Kentucky, James Guthrie, Senator Powell, Robert Mallory and Hamilton Pope. Ohio sent Gov. Wm. Allen. Thomas Ewing, Wm. S. Groesbeck, Lewis D. Campbell, George H. Pendleton, Gen. George Morgan, Gen. James Steedman, Gen. Alex. McCook and Gen. John Kandler, Gen. George Morgan, Gen. James Steedman, Gen. Alex. McCook and Gen. John A. McClernaud. John Hogan, J. O. Broadhead, Willard Hall, Jas. S. Rollins, Gov. Crittenden and S. I. Glöver from Missouri. Alex. McCook and Gen. Durbin Ward. From Indiana came David Kilgore, Thomas S. Hendricks and Senator Fitch. Illinois was represented by O. H. Browning and Gen. John A. McClernand. John Hogan, J. O. Broadhead, Willard Hall, Jas. S. Rollins, Gov. Crittenden and S. I. Glover from Missouri. Gen. Dodge and Fitzhenry Warren from Iowa. Senator D. J. Norton and H. M. Rice from Minnesota and from Wisconsin A. W. Randall and Alexander Mitchell. Charles Stuart and A. C. Baldwin from Michigan. Gen. A. J. Williams, Gen. Charles Blair and Hugh Ewing, Kansas. Senator McDougal and Sam. Purdy from California. provisions and othe value to \$9,000,000.

The committee appointed to call upon the resident and present resolutions of confilence, &c., was Garrett Davis of Kentucky, Samuel S. Marshall of Illinois, Gov. Starkey of Mississippi, John Hancock of Texas, R. H. Pruyn of New York and Sterling Morton of Nebraska. Gen. Grant stood with Mr. Johnson when he received the committee. The convention in fact adjourned to Washington and the campaign opened with avery propert of successions. when he received the committee. The convention in fact adjourned to Washington and the campaign opened with every prospect of success, but Mr. Johnson's tardiness in carrying out the designs of the convention prevented a success that would have removed much of the subsequent bitterness which followed in the work of reconstruction. This convention was called by its opponents "the arm-in-arm convention." At the opening of it James L. Orr of South Carolina and Gen. Crouch of Massachusetts, arm in arm, led the delegates when they entered the hall. A reference to the editorials of the National Intelligencer at the time will exhibit the disposition expressed by the President of carrying out the program embraced in the resolution and platform adopted, but for some cause, a natural tardiness, the opportunity was allowed to pass and the subsequent trouble, which culminated in the impeachment, was the result. These editorials were read to the President in 'proofs' and approved by him and they gave assurance and approved by him and they gave assurance of a reorganization of the cabinet, more par-ticularly the removal of Mr. McCullogh and the and approved by him and they gave assurance of a reorganization of the cabinet, more particularly the removal of Mr. McCallogh and the appointment of Judge Sandford E. Church as Secretary of the Treasury. Delays defeated what might have changed the whole political and platform adopted by the committee without a dissenting vote was written by Mr. Raymond after the convention adjourned on the first day and read to the committee at their meeting the next morning. As a member of Congress Mr. Raymond added to his fame as a speaker and as a worker in committee, but in every sphere of life wherever he was placed he was equal to the occasion however dissimilar. The death of Mrs. Gen. Ramsay takes from Washington a lady who for years was one of the prominent figures in the social circles of the city and leaves a void in that life which in the changes that have so altered the conditions

THE ARM-IN-ARM CONVENTION.

the changes that have so altered the condition of affairs here cannot be filled. SOME FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS. I met an old friend whom I had known from his boyhood and whose life of adventure would fill a dozen volumes. He was a gold hunter in California in the days of the Argonauts, a lawyer of distinction, member of both branches of the legislature of the state and clerk of its senate, the first member of Con gress from Nevada, United States minister t the Argentine Republic, United States judge in Nebraska, collector of the port of Charleston, S.C., and one of the fillibusters under Walker. Mr. Henry C. Worthington was educated in Washington and spent his boyhood here. The Mr. Henry C. Worthington was educated in Washington and spent his boyhood here. The spirit of adventure led him to the career I have outlined. Sonora, in Lower California, had been a temptation to the adventurous element which surgress in California in the solution and the tools left in the hole, but the drill was been a temptation to the adventurous element which swarmed in California in the early days, and several expeditions were fitted out to get a footbold in that country, which promget a foothold in that country, which promised an increase of the glittering rewards which had brought them to the Pacific coast. The first of these expeditions was under the command of Count Rousseau de Bourbon, a French nobleman of means, who had lived for some years in Sonora and whose of such an intimate character as to lead him going with it. The expedition met with disaster, as Pesquara's troops slaughtered them almost to a man. This was in 1851. In 1853 almost to a man. This was in 1851. In 1858 Walker undertook an expedition of like character, but with no better success. He and his party escaped capture or death by surrendering to Col. Burton, United States army, on the frontier. Walker's expedition to Nicaragua was the next one organized in California, and in that one Gen. Worthington accompanied Walker, and with him he remained until some differences arose between them, when he left Walker and returned to California. GEN. CRABB'S DISASTROUS ATTEMPT.

In 1858 a third expedition, and one which bid fair to be successful, was fitted out for Sonora. This was organized and commanded by Gen. Crabb of Mississippi. He had lived for years in Sonora, and had married in a Mexican family of wealth and distinction. The expedition was composed of the very best element in California, not the usual material, which made the composition of the serial which made the composition of the serial was the serial w formia, not the usual material, which made up the expedition commanded by Walker, "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace," but men of position and means joined it in the belief that they could take possession of that country with the consent of a majority of the inhabitants. Gen. Crabb had such position in political circles as gave him strength. He had been the whig candidate for governor of his state, and this expedition contained about 275 of the young, active, adventurous spirits which then abounded in California. This expedition was understood to have the quasi support of the governor. Pasquara, but on support of the governor. Pasquara, but on reaching the borders of Sonora the troops of Pasquara in ambush slaughtered the entire force, not a man escaping the mas-sacre. This ended all attempts on Sonora. wm. Waiker continued his filibustering until he met his fate in Honduras in 1859. No filibustering expedition has ever been a success, and the repeated failures have at last laid the turbulent spirit which engendered those schemes. As early as 1850 the indictment those schemes. As early as 1859 the indictment and arrest by the United States of Gen. Quitman, Senator Henderson of Mississippi, John L. O'Sullivan, the editor of the Democratic Review; Col. John T. Pickett, so long a resident of Washington; Col. Tom Hawkins of Kentucky, Theodore O'Hara, the author of the "Bivouac of the Dead;" Gen. Rob Wheat of New Orleans and Lopez broke up one of the most formidable expeditions against Cuba. It was renewed by Lopez and resulted in his death by the Spanish authorities.

CAPT. SAM WALKER. Capt. Sam Walker, the brother of the late Jonathan T. Walker, so well known here as a lumber merchant, and whose name and busilumber merchant, and whose name and business is continued by his sons, was in command of company in the Mexican war under Gen. Scott. The rear of Gen. Scott's army on its march from Vera Cruz was beset by guerillas. They murdered all stragglers who became separated from the main body of the army, and after a squad of dragoons had been murdered Gen. Scott gave Capt. Walker an independent command and ordered him to clear the road of guerillas. This command consisted of about one hundred and fifty men, nearly all of Whom.

With the exception of some of his old Targe. one hundred and fifty men, nearly all of whom.
with the exception of some of his old Texas
Rangers, were enlisted in this city and Maryland, in the neighborhood of Vansville, where
Capt. Walker was born. So effectually
did Walker and his men carry out the
orders of Gen. Scott that Santa Anna
complained of his mode of warfare, and when
they came up with the army under Gen.
Twiggs more than half of his command was
incorporated in the regular army, and when
stormers were called for to storm the heights
of Chapultapec Walker's men led the assault?
There are a few of these veterans yet alive,
among whom is Col. Wm. P. Wood. Capt.
Walker was killed at Huamenda, a village to
which the Mexicans retreated after the capture walker was killed at Huamentis, a value which the Mexicans retreated after the capture of the City of Mexico. Capt. Sam Walker's name and the services rendered by his command were mentioned by Gen. Scott in his dismand were mentioned by Gen. Scott in his dismand.

ns and other necessaries amounted

THE CHEVALIER WYFORE'S IMPRISONMENT My allusion to the imprisonment of Mr. ate. The chevalier had obtained and given to the press in advance of its delivery to Congress the press in advance of its delivery to Congress a copy of the message of Mr. Lincoln. He was brought before the Senate, and, refusing to divulge the manner he obtained the message, was imprisoned in the old guard room under the old Senate chamber for about two weeks. There was no weakening in the chevalier. The same quiet manner which distinguished him in society remained unchanged. "To what base society remained unchanged. "To what base uses do we come to at last"—the room hallowed by this distinguished culprit became the kitchen of the "Hole in the Wall," redolent of good cheer, when it was given up to Proctor, the cateror, for a restaurant. The "Hole in the Wall," the restaurant of that day, a very democratic one, is now embraced in the Congressional Library, which has absorbed all the space obtainable in the Capitol.

JOHN .F COTLE. OHIO'S OIL GEYSER.

Flowing at the Rate of 70,000 Barrels

tankage facilities were far from sufficient and work was at once begun on another 600-barrel tank. At the same time several dinkey pumps were started and pipe lines were laid while connections were being made to the main line.

On the afternoon of the same day it was decided to take the tools from the hole, and thousands of people having heard of the gusher flocked in from all directions to see the famous geyser opened up. At about 3 o'clock the engine was started and the tools were gradually being brough! to the surface. The drillers were being drenched with oil, which flowed all over the derrick. When the tools were within a few hundred feet of the surface the rope a few hundred feet of the surface the rope found sitting beside the casing in the rig. As soon as the tools were out a solid column of oil to devour. belched forth from the casing head, rising far above the derrick, where it spread in all directions. There were two-inch lines connected on pation in Australia and New Zealand, a good

the easing.

It made as beautiful a sight as any one wished to see, and it thrilled the hearts of the oil men who witnessed the sight with delight to know that they had looked upon what was probably the largest oil well ever completed on the globe. An effort was made to shut the well in, and eight men worked for nearly two hours until they succeeded in getting the well under control. Afterward it was turned into a 600-barrel tank through a two-inch line, running the tank over with rolly oil in sixty-three minutes. The well, at the rate it flowed through the casing for the space of time the sake heads and to pay bounties for them. For a time the system appeared to flowed through the casing for the space of time it was open, would in twenty-four hours produce a good 70,000 barrels of rolly oil, making nearly double the size of any well ever completed, not barring the Russian wells.

The Ohio oil field now leads all in the shape The Ohio oil field now leads all in the shape of a phenomenal geyser of oil equal to a volcano. Some several months ago a cable was sent out from Russia, stating that a well with a capacity of 400,000 barrels a day had been opened up in the Baku field of Russia. There was a mistake in the report, as it was claimed by eye witnesses to be good for 40,000 barrels.

Geraldine Hear her dainty little feet Pattering up and down the street Scampering o'er the dusty way. Tripping now in happy play, Dancing to some childish song, Hurrying now in haste along, Skipping on the terrace green .-

Eves that fiash with saucy mirth. Shine like little stars on earth; Rosy lips with sparkling pearls, Nut-brown hair that seldom curle Dainty form and winning grace, Sweet, pristocratic face: Tont ensemble, little queen .-

Tiny feet in slippers red, Sunbeams smiling on her head, As she trips sedately by Seeming not to see me nigh. Or in bashful, artful play, Looks and laughs and runs away. Sweet coquette with childish mein,-Lovely little Geraldine. And at night when all is still

Save the cricket's constant trill, Twinkling stars look down and peep Tired out with merry play, Floating now in dreams away Lovely little Geraldine.

Washington, D. C., August 18, 1891.

A wealthy Chinese merchant of San Fran recently gave a banquet to some prominent New York gentlemen with whom he had business relations, and many are the wonders told of the feast. Delicacies which to the America palate were uneatable were mingled with the most delicions viands. Some of them were easily recognized, while others were as strange

Among the many sweets offered for dessert were oranges, of which the skin had apparently not been broken, yet from which the pulp had somehow been mysteriously removed, half a dozen sorts of jelly having been made to take

its place.

The guests were unable to understand how so delicate an operation had been accomplished but their astonishment was increased when the next moment they were served with eggs o which the shells were apparently perfectly whole, yet turned out to be full of nuts and candies.

BARBIT SKINS FOR MARKET.

Australia and New Zeniand.

66 HERE IS A SET OF SABLES FIT for a princess," said the dealer to a Bran reporter. "Fifteen dollars seems cheap for them, does it not? That is because they are really made of rabbits' skins from Australia. The fact is that there is hardly any fur in the market at present that is not imitated happy insect to serve the purpose of a root. It

closely by the skillful preparation of these same long-cared pelts. New Zealand also exports them to the number of 10,000,000 yearly. Their prothey go through the necessary processes of manfacture before being disposed of to the retail merchants. The art of coloring rabbit hair has attained such a high degree of perfection that it can be made to counterfeit seal, otter, ermine or almost any other sort of fashionable fur. The skins are largely made into felt hats, which are very beautiful and soft to the touch. When the fur is long it is sometimes cut in two and the finer or inner portions are mixed with wool. Various machines have been invented for constructing hats of rabbit pelts, some of which distribute the hair with marvel-lous rapidity and evenness on revolving metal

TREATMENT OF THE PELTS. "The rabbits are skinned immediately upon being killed, the heads, feet and all the fat being removed. If the weather is fine the pelts being removed. If the weather is fine the pelts are dried in the open air, but in bad weather they are hung up under sheds. When thoroughly dried they are turned outside in to protect the fur from injury, and then they are tied in bundles of a dozen to twenty each and packed in bales, each of which contains from 3,000 to 3,500 skins. A little carbolic acid powder is used in the packing to preserve them from attack by insects. In this crude state they are worth from 50 to 80 cents a dozen, according to quality. HOW THE BABBITS WERE INTRODUCED.

"The history of the rabbit's introduction Petroleum in Twenty-Four Hours.

Ohio has the biggist oil well in the United States, says a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette from St. Mary's, if not in the world, and, if permitted to flow its full capacity, it would more than fill two of the monster 35,000-barrel tanks every twenty-four hours. This great oil geyser is located in Hancock county, just four miles south of the town of North Baltimore.

Into Australia and New Zealand affords an illustration of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the world. When Capt Cook, the celebrated navigator, first visited those countries he found a fauna entirely different from that of any other part of the world. In Australia and New Zealand affords an illustration of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the gator, first visited those countries he found a fauna entirely different from that of any other part of the world. In Australia and New Zealand affords an illustration of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the gator, first visited those countries he found affords an illustration of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the close, the celebrated navigator, first visited those countries he found affords an illustration of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the close, the celebrated navigator, first visited those countries he found a fauna entirely different from that of any other part of the world. In Australia and New Zealand the illustration of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the close, and the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the close, and the distribution of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of a into Australia and New Zealand affords an

> PROLIFIC BUNNIES "Rabbits begin breeding when they are six "Rabbits begin breeding when they are six months old. In the comparatively cold and unfavorable climate of England, whence the first pairs were brought, they bred seven times a year, but in New Zealand and Australia, where the grass grows always, they produce young every month. At this rate it is estimated that a single pair will have 1,000,000 descendants within two years and a half, eight young ones being brought forth at a litter. Every imaginable plan has been tried for destroying them. Hunting and trapping are not effective. Ferrets were imported by hundreds. Inasmuch as they are natural enemies of the rabbits, it was thought that they might accomplish something. Unfortunately, they did more harm than good, having as keen an appetite for poultry as for the animals they were expected

to receive the snake heads and to pay bounties for them. For a time the system appeared to work well, but there seemed nevertheless to be no abatement in the annual loss of life from this cause, notwithstanding the vast number of heads that were handed in. An investigation resulted in the discovery that the snakes killed by the natives were not obtained in the jungles, but were quietly and comfortably bred and reared on the Hindoos' own premises.

"The most successful method thus far discovered for getting rid of the rabbits is by poison, grain soaked in phosphorus and oil of rhodium being employed for the purpose. In this way enormous numbers are destroyed, but they are still increasing. Not long ago the Australian government offered a great reward for a plan by which the pests might be exterminated. The prize, \$100,000, is still waiting to be claimed. Pasteur sug-

is still waiting to be claimed. Pasteur sug-gested a scheme for inoculating them whole-sale with disease, but it did not work. It looks as though rabbits in that part of the world would continue to furnish large supplies o

Experiments made for the purpose of deter mining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed bevond eight or nine months of age, and that the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a weight not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weights. Suppose, as many farmers say, that a resolution is made to turn the hog when he reaches 300 pounds. He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support the weight already gained, or else he drops back. The German experiments indicate that 2 per cent of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the cent of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the hog weighs 800 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food daily. The only profit is in the food that is applied to make the new weight.

A recent pig-feeding experiment at the Maine station illustrates this principle excellently. The pigs were taken at ages ranging from five weeks to eight weeks. During the first 100 days of the experiment not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days the ratio was four pounds of digestible food to one of growth. Every pound of pork made during the last fifty days cost double to that in the first 100 days. the first 100 days.

The lesson taught by this principle is practically stated that the most money can be made from young hogs turned at a medium



INSECT AND PLANT COMBINED

mens of the curious fungus that grows out of a species of caterpillar, literally transforming the animal into a vegetable and causing the unis the larva of a kind of moth, and, when the cold of winter approaches, it makes its way down into the soil to the depth of three or four duction is one of the most important and inches. There it is attacked by this remarks-profitable industries of that colony. Most of bie disease and regularly appears and line were ble disease and regularly sprouts, sending up a them are shipped to European cities, where long shoot, which appears and fructifies above the ground like any mushroom, forming spores for the purpose of its own reproduction. The natives of Thibet and in the provinces of Hupeh and Szechuan go about looking for this fungus in the neighborhood of a certain sort of myrtle trees, where only is it to be found. They dig up such specimens as they discover and make them into little bundles, tied with red thread. In this shape they are sold as a medicine, which is esteemed if possible more highly than the famous ginseng, being considered a powerful curative agent for diseases of the throat and lungs. Thus prepared for mar-ket they look like diminutive buirushes, each baving for its root the mummy of a caterpillar.

Now, this fungus has no other method of

growing than the one described. Therefore the fructifying top that is above ground scatters its spores around under the scarlet-flowered myrtles on which the caterpillars feed. When the latter burrow into the soil to hibernate they are apt to stir up some of the hostile germs, whereupon they are at once attacked and speedily transformed into vege-table tissue. Their bodies, without losing their natural shape or external appearance, are wholly filled with the mycelium, and the sub-stance of their flesh is metamorphosed into stalks sprouting from their heads. Thus is afforded the remarkable spectacle of living organisms which are insects in summer and plants in winter. Of course a sufficient num-ber of these afflicted larva must escape this fate to perpetuate their species from year to car and to supply reproductive opportunitie

for the fungus.

Curiously enough, the common white grub, which is the larva of a beetle, is in many parts of the United States attacked by a fungus in a manner in all respects similar. It has been suggested that measures might be profitably taken to artificially inoculate this destructive worm on a large scale with the disease, with a view to bringing about its partial or entire ex-termination. Thus far no economic use has been found for the sprouts produced. In New Zealand there grows out of the body of a big caterpillar a surprising edible musiroom, the stalks of which are eight to ten inches in length and are much prized by the natives as an article of food. The latter also burn it for use as a coloring matter. There is a fungus found in Costa Rica which in the same way employs a kind of beetle for its root, as one might say.

The Japanese grow several species of edible fungi in logs of decayed wood, after a fashion peculiar to themselves. peculiar to themselves. One species of mush-room, which is utilized in Europe for killing flies, being regarded as one of the most poisonous forms, is employed by the northeastern tribes of Asia as a substitute for ardent spirits, one large specimen being sufficient to produce a pleasant intoxication for a whole day. These same people use another kind of agaric, pounded, for snuff. By the Chinese still another variety is made, to serve as a valued dye for silk. However, these are only a few of the existing curiosities in the fungus line.

Wonderful Properties of a Japanese Bell. From the New Haven Palladium.

A Yale professor, who lives on Prospect Hill, has, among other Japanese curiosities, a remarkable antique bronze bell from an old temple in Japan, where it was once used by the priests during their ceremonies. This bell is cup-shaped and about twelve inches in diameter and ten inches high. The tone of the bell is remarkably soft and musical and a single touch will cause a sound continuing for two to three

A remarkable feature about the bell is that it resounds when placed on a cushion with the mouth upward, but why the support does not arrest the vibration is a point that has hitherto puzzled the physicists, and no one who has seen the bell can explain the phenomenon.

A Barbarous Chestnut. From the Utica Observer.

The other night when the old man who fell how to revive him. The most common one was to roll him on a barrel. This was promptly way through the crowd. He caught hold of the prostrate man, lifted him from the barrel and placed him at full length on the ground on his back. Then Griff hunted for the pulse, and after he had found it he began working the arm up and down beside the man like a pump handle. He directed the other officer to do the same with the other arm, and they pumped faithfully for a few moments till the man revived. "That barrell-rolling business is a barbarous chestnut." muttered Griff as he walked away. And Griff was right. Nine times out of ten you might about as well hit a man on the head with an ax as to attempt to resus-

citate him by rolling him on a barrel A Clergyman Horse Crazy.

From the New York Advertiser.

Almost any day during the week a tall, well-dressed man with every indication of intelligence and refinement can be seen entering a well-known pool room down town. He is a regular speculator in the races and usually bets from \$5 to \$20, never above the latter and

never below the former amount.

The only peculiar thing about this gentleman is that he is a minister—a full fledged, eloquent preacher of the Gospel.

He is at present officiating in a church in Paterson, N. J., where he is highly esteemed. A resident of that city who saw him studying the blackboard this morning and entring ready.

to make a bet at Saratoga said:

"Yes, air; he is a minister and a good one,
too, but he is horse crazy. He has a
mania for betting, and some day his parishioners will catch on and he will have book for a living."

After life's fitful fever Jules Gros, journalist,

He is a Presbyterian. A Man Who Would Not Be King. From the London Telegraph.

composer of comic songs and some time president of the shadowy republic of Guiana in South America, has died at Vanves, a southsouth America, has deef at vanves, a south-eastern suburb of Paris. Gros was an inde-fatigable globe trotter, and in the course of his peregrinations had taken notes which, when published in Paris, obtained for him due recog-nition from the Geographical Society. Some two years ago another wandering friend of his —M. Guignes—asked him to become monarch of a slice of No Man's Land, on the borders of French Guiana and Brazil. Gros refused royal honors, but declared his willingness to become French Guiana and Brazil. Gros refused royal bonors, but declared his willingness to become president of the republic of independent Guiana, as the small territory was pompously called. The young republic, therefore, was started on paper, a cabinet was formed, M. Guignes being appointed prime minister, and the order of the Star of Counant and the order of the Star of Counani was instituted. Meanwhile protests were raised against the proceedings of the would-be founders of a new commonwealth by the Brazilian and Dutch governments. Gros was ordered to give up his presidency by the French minister for foreign affairs and to return home. He did so and whatever semblance of a republic was left to the natives of Independent Guiana or Counani was carried on by M. Guignes, who organized a cabal against his old friend and chief. Gros, however, did not give up his dreams of ambition and succeeded, it is said, in obtaining the assistance of some English speculators, who offered to reinstate him. Embarking once more for Guiana in a British vessel Gros, after a voyage to the West Indies, was taken back to Europe. He returned to Paris and settled down in his little house at Vanves, where he has now died, in his sixty-second year.

Possibly it was the excessive humidity that caused him to stagger as he walked, or perhaps it was a combination of liquids that increase the action of the heart. Any way he staggered along Broadway last evening until he me friend. It was a fortunate meeting.

riend.
"H'le, old fel; how do?" resp